### By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner Hanover and Beaver-sta

Pennsylvania Election .- [OFFICIAL VOTE.] PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 17, 1851. Whole Vote. Majorities.

Johnston. Bigler. Johnston. Bigler
Phil. City & Co. 24,076 22,001 2075 Dauphin 3699
Northumberl'd 1638
Bucks 5268
Berks 4721 2690....1009 2549....<u>—</u> 5483....— 215 9486.... 587 801 Montgomery .... 2627 Northampton .... 2627 4150.... 1523 Columbia ..... 1024 2044 .... 1020 --- 550 to 575 1266 ....-3015 Lehigh.......3015 Schuylkill ......4069 3392 4743 ...-

• For Supreme Court, Coulter has 1,819 majority ever In Philadelphia County, Hamilton, (Nat. Am.) is elected to the Senate by 126 majority. The

Natives elect 5 members of the Legislature and the Opp. 6.

The Natives elect all their City and County officers except the Coroner.

For the Supreme Court, Coulter, the highest on the Whig ticket, leads Campbell, the lowest on the Opp., in the City and County, 747, and leads the highest on the Opp., 6,020.

The election of a Whig and Native Senator in Philadelphia County, and a Whig in Northumberland District, gives the Whigs one majority in the Senate.

#### The Elections in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 17, 1851. The Opposition have certainly elected their Governor and a majority of the Legislature. The returns come in very slowly, no interest being felt in any further details.

## Georgia and South Carolina Election. CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1851.

The net majority for Howell Cobb for Governor, in ninety-three counties of Georgia, is 17,696. The counties of Irwin and Telfair remain to be heard from.

The Southern Congress returns in this State come in but slowly. Fully two-thirds of the people have voted against Secession.

### The Charleston Mercury-The Result of the Election. BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 17, 1851.

The Charleston Mercury deplores the result of the election, and says:

"We profoundly regret the result, being convinced that Secession would be as simple and peaceful a measure as any ordinary act of the Legislature, and that South Carolina, an independent State, would have prosperity far beyond anything heretofore enjoyed, and a respectability that no Slaveholding State can hope to attain in the Union."

#### Delegates to the Southern Congress CHARLESTON, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1851.

Over three-fourths of the delegates elected to the Southern Congress are Cooperationists. In this City and Neck, a vote of 3,500 was polled, the largest ever known.

The majority for the Cooperationist ticket here is about 1,000.

#### Rejoicings in Mississippi-BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 17, 1851.

There is great rejoicing in Mississippi, over the Union victory. Barbecues are being held, and the whole State is in the wildest excitement. General Foote is addressing the people every

where, and making a triumphal tour through the

# Later from Fort Laramie-Treaty with the In-dians-Cholera on the Upper Mississippi St. Louis, Friday, Oct. 18.

Col. Cowper and Major Chilten arrived here to day, bringing letters from the treaty ground. The

day, bringing letters from the treaty ground. The treaties with the several Indian tribes have been finally concluded, and the presents distributed by Col. Whitehall, who was to leave for the States on the evening of the 24th.

Some little excitement was produced by the arrival of an express from the trading ports on the Upper Mississippi, advising Col. Mitchell of the prevalence of the Cholera among the Indians of that section.

A delegation from the several tribes participating in the treaties are to visit the President at Washington, and, it is understood, will accompany the Commissioner to this city.

Two companies of Rifles were dispatched as an escort, and Maj Chilson, with his company of Dragoons, came on in advance. The whole party is expected here the latter part of next week.

### The Syracuse Slave Rescue Case.

AURURN, Friday, Oct. 17, 1851.

The Examination into this case was continued throughout to-day. A number of witnesses arrived from Syracuse on the noon train, and Deputy Marshal Allen also brought another prisoner, named Salmon, from Granby, Oswego county, who was in custody, and will be required to enter bail to-morrow morning. Peter Way, Deputy Sheriff, was first exmorning. Peter Way, Deputy Sheriff, was first ex-amined—his affidavit, which is quite lengthy, was read and affirmed by him—he does not positively identify any of the prisoners, but thinks Coob put out the lights—he was subjected to a lengthy cross-examination. Messrs. Baker, Thomas Mason, Po-lice Justice House, Henry Shattock, Emery Ormsby and Charles Woodruff were also cross-examined. Their testimony was not very conclusive, except that of Charles Woodruf, and he swears positively that Cobb put out the lights. The defense have brought forward no testimony as yet. The Court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning

### The Trial of John Metcalf Thurston for

Murder. Owese, Friday, Oct. 17, 1851. The trial of John Metcalf Thurston, for the murder of Anson Garrison, is progressing-Justice Munson presiding. The evidence on the part of the prosecution sustained the opening of the Hon. Joshua A. Spencer, one of the counsel for the

In reply to the inquiry of some one as to how he came to do such an act, the prisoner said he could not help it. After the act was done, Garrison still

People.

not belp it. After the act was done. Garrison still retained his position in the chair, and the prisoner stood by him and held a candle in his hand, while his mother held the head of deceased.

It was announced by the counsel for the defence, that their principal piea would be "temporary insanity." The evidence in support of this tends to show that for a period of about 7 years past, there has been a general derangement of the mind of the prisoner—that he had periods of depression in his spirits occurring once in about 4 or 5 weeks, and continuing from a day to a week—that he was regular in his babits, &c., but was troubled with violent in his habits, &c., but was troubled with violent head-aches and other disorders, which were claimed as indications of a disordered state of the nervous system.

headactes and other disorders, which were as indications of a disordered state of the nervous system. He married very happily about 3 months before committing this act, and went to keeping house the Monday previous.

Mr. Benedet, Superintendent and Physician of the Utica Lunatic Asylum, stated that he first visited Trurston in his cell in Apriliast, and concealed from him his professional character, and during a conversation of five hours the prisoner gave indications of an unsound mind, tending to dementia—he considered the facts of the case disclosed a case of insumity, the act was an extraordinary one, having been committed without sufficient provocation—and his substituted conduct, together with various other circumstances, led him to the belief that the prisoner

the act was an extraordinary one, having been com-mitted without sufficient provocation—and his sub-sequent conduct, together with various other cir-cumstances, led him to the belief that the prisoner had been gradually becoming unsound in his mind, and that it was a case of impulsive insanity. Professor John M. Builer, of the Insane Retreat at Hanford, Coun, agreed with Dr. Benedict, that the prisoner must have committed the act in a fit of impulsive insanity, and that his mind is at this time tending towards dementia.

the prisoner must have committed the act this time impulsive insanity, and that his mind is at this time tending towards dementia.

Professor Charles Nichols, Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum, New-York, first saw the prisoner in his cell on Tuesday last, and agreed in the opinion of Drs. Benedict and Butler.

These three medical contiemen were questioned at great length, and gave learned and lucid explanations on the subject, and all united in the opinion that the prisoner was insane at the time of committing the act.

br. J. H. Allen, of Owego, also agreed in this

The defense closed their evidence at 12 o'clock, and

the prosecution introduced evidence this afternoon, rebutting the testimony given by the defense.

A large number of witnesses were called who had dong known him, and who stated they had never observed anything pecular about him. Some said he had been known to be somewhat eccentric in his political and religious views.

Mr. Edward J. Johnson at one time heard him say that he would deem it less a crime to shoot a man than to vote for a slaveholder or a liquor seller. He

was a violent Abolitionist and carried his views in that respect further than other men. The evidence on both sides closed at 6 P. M., and

The evidence on both sides the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

The prisoner looks pale and feeble. He is young, tall and slender, and has a pleasing expression, and there is nothing about him indicative of that ferocity which is generally expected to be possessed by persons charged with such a crime.

Philadelphia Preparing to Receive Kossuth. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct 17, 1851. The City Councils held a special meeting this morning, and appointed a Joint Committe to make arrangements to receive Kossuth.

Execution of Orcutt Postponed. Urica, Friday, Oct. 17, 1851. The execution of the sentence of Orcutt has been postponed by the Governor until the 5th of Decem

A Soldier of the Revolution Killed on a Rail-

road-Jenny Lind. Buffalo, Friday, Oct. 17, 1861. PARDON PECKHAM, aged 92, a soldier of the Revo lution, was killed on the Railroad track, 15 miles from this city, yesterday. He could not get off the track quick enough, and was knocked down by the Jenny Lind takes her farewell this evening, and starts to-morrow for Toronto. The tickets sell well.

Failure of an Insurance Company-Shocking

Death of a Fireman.
Louisville, Friday, Oct. 17, 1851.
The Columbus (Ohio) Insurance Company has ex-

ploded.

A member of the Mechanes' Fire Company, named Beach, was accidentally killed, this morning, while going to a fire. He was crushed between the engine and a tree, while turning a corner.

No Navy Yard for New-Orleans

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 17, 1831.

The Secretary of the Navy in reply to a petition from the New-Orleans Council for a Navy Yard at that port, replies that he thinks the service at the present time requires no additional Yards.

The New-Orleans mail of the 10th inst. has arrived.

The Ship Gertrude Ashore

The ship Gertrude Asilore.

The ship Gertrude, from Havre, for this port, is reported ashore at the Southwest Pass, with seven feet water in her hold.

Steamers have been sent to take out the cargo.

Loss of the Schooner Telos.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 17, 1851.

The captain and crew of the schooner Telos, bound from Philadelphia to this port, have arrived here in the schooner Jack, from Saco, Maine. The Telos was run into by the brig Marshal Dutch, and with such force as to sink her in a few minutes after. The crew very narrowly escaped by jumping on board the brig.

The Florida at Savannah. SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1851.

The steamship Florida, Capt. Lyon, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

### CITY ITEMS.

SAILING OF A STEAM FLEET .- Five of our splendid ocean steamers will sail to-day, as fol

For Liverpool—The new steam-propeller Pioneer, Capt. Asa Eldridge from the foot of Vestry-st., North River, at 12 o'clock, on her first voyage. For Southampton and Bremen—The steamship Washington, G. W. Floyd, Commander, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 3.

For Havre—The steamship Humboldt, D. Lines.

For Charleston, S. C.—The steamship Marion, M. Berry, Commander, at 4 o'clock, from pier No. 4. For Savannah, Ga.—The steamship Alabama, C. D. Ludlow, Commander, at 4 o'clock, from pier No. 4.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TAX SALE .-Assistant Ald. Sands, last evening, presented a reso lution in the Board of Assistants, with a preamble alluding to the present state of money affairs, and postponing the sale for unpaid Taxes for 1849, adver-tised for 15th November to 15th April next. The re-

CELEBRATION OF FRANKLIN'S BIRTH-DAY. -The New-York Typographical Society will hold a meeting this evening, at the Printers' Free Library and Reading Room, 300 Broadway, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to carry into effect the next celebration of the birth-day of Benjamin! rank-

PRINTERS' UNION .- A regular meeting of this Society will be held at Fountain Hall, No. 149 Bowery, this evening, at 7] o'clock.

BLASTING OPERATIONS AT POT ROCK .-Vesterday afternoon the ferry-boat Manhattan left Whitehall with some fifty persons on board, (three or four ladies among the number.) who had been in vited to witness the blasting operations upon Pot Rock at Hurl Gate. The boat arrived upon the ground at about 3 o'clock, and shortly after a boat on board the powder canisters, were rowed from the Long Island shore over the point of operations Several persons on board the steamer, who wished to get a nearer view, and others from the shore, o to get a nearer view, and others from the shore, oc-cupied two or three other boats in the vicinity. But a short time elapsed before one of the canisters, containing 160 pounds of powder, was let down to the surface of the rock—the wire of the battery was attached—the boats were rowed off to a safe distance attached—the boats were rowed off to a safe distance—and, upon the signal being given, a sound like the smothered report of a cannon was heard, and the water over the spot suddenly rose in a broad white column—as if a luge fountain had shot up its magnificent jet from the bosom of the deep—expanding, as it sank down, into a broad circle of foam, which entirely disappeared the next minute, leaving the waters unruffled as before. This was repeated twice, the canisters each time being charged with the same amount of powder, and with results which did not materially differ from those of the first explosion. The persons on board the boat gave expression to their satisfaction in cheers as each blast rent the rocks below and sent up its snowy column of water. The rock being of the kind known to geologists as gneiss, and very hard, the wonder is that powder laid upon its surface should so rend it into fragments. There was a depth of about twenty-five feet of water over the rock, the tide being nearly full. We were informed that nine feet of the rock, in the rock is the transferent deals. full. We were informed that nine feet of the in perpendicular hight, had been cut away, and arface now measures eighty feet in length by for

Its surface now measures eighty feet in length by forty in breadth.

The blasting being concluded, the men on board one of the boats fished up a large fragment of the debris, weighing 400 or 500 pounds, and, having fastened a line to it, it was drawn with considerable enhansism, the persons on board crowding around it with as much interest as if it had been some rare work of art dug out of Pompen or Herculaneum. Some broke off 'specimens,' and others picked out the minute muscles from the crevices to preserve as memorials of the place and the event.

Way's Keef, south-cast of the 'Pot,' toward the

th-cast of the 'Pot,' toward the ways Reel, south-east of the Folk, ward de-long Island shore, is being drilled with a view to blasting, three holes, eight inches in diameter, hav-ing been sunk into it to the depth of six or eight feet. The design is to remove the reef the depth of some twenty feet below low-water mark.

Public School Examination .- The semi-annual examination of Public School No. 7, in Chrystie-st., was held before President Trimble and other Trustees of the Public School Society yesterday. The exercises in the Girl's department evinced therough discipline and faithfulness in the teachers employed. Miss Bunker the Principal, is a the employed. Miss butter, the Trincipal, is a tite-rough scholar and one of the teachers of the Satur-day Public School Normal School, held in Trustees' Hall. The attendance was 287 with five teachers. In the Boys' department, Mr. Reme, Principal, with four assistants, and an attendance of 206 boys, pass-ed a very creditable examination, the classes in arithmetic being very for ward. No. 7 is one of the arithmetic being very forward. No. 7 is one of the best managed of the Public Schoots as it is under the immediate care of Mr. Trimble himself, who seems to take great interest in its success. There were a large number of certificates given out, and some excellent specimens of drawing, writing, &c., on the tables.

The Fair loses nothing of its attraction, but is daily crowded. Its location in so healthy a spot, the invigorating air from our delightful bay, and the enchanting weather, all combine most favorably in its behaif. We understand that the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum will visit the Fair to-day from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and also, that Monsieur Mailletest will make three submarine explosions on Diamond Reef, on Monday next. 5 P. M., of 125 barrels of powder each. This operation may be safely and favorably viewed from Castle Garden.

FIFTH WARD TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE,-A meeting of citizens of the Fifth Ward was held tast evening, at No. 413 Broadway, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Alliance for that Ward. Wm. Burroughs, Jr., was called to the Chair, and D. G. Cody, Esq., was appointed Secretary. H. M.

Western, R. N. Havens, L. S. Beck, and Wm. Oland Bourne addressed the meeting. A Committee to nominate officers for a permanent organization was appointed, consisting of H. M. Western, L. S. Beck, and Wm. Burroughs, Jr. A Committee on Finance, consisting of Wm. Burroughs, Jr., J. L. Calvin, and Thomas Farries, was appointed. A Constitution similar to those of other Ward Alliances was unanimously adopted. The meeting adjourned to next Monday evening, at the same place, at 7; o'clock.

Free Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, Rev. Ralph Hoyt Rector, Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chathamsquare, Post-Office block. TEMPERANCE IN THE TENTH WARD. -The Mass Meeting of the friends of Temperance in the Tenth Ward, held in the rear of the Essex Market last evening, was one of the largest and most enthu

We would remind our readers of the

siastic ever held in this Ward. There were several eminent speakers present, who addressed the assembled thousands with excellent effect. The meeting to form the Ward Temperance Alliance will take place on Monday night of next week, it is expected, at the Allen-st. M. E. Church. The following series of resolutions were read and unanimously adopted as the sense of the meeting last night :

as the sense of the meeting last night:

Resolved, That we cordially invite the members of Moral and Religious Societies, also the members of Trades Associations and Workingmen to unite and cooperate with us in this movement for the effectual suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That we will not support or vote for any candidate for office who will not pledge himself to use his influence for the immediate suppression of all unliceased rumshops, and for the suppression of all unliceased rumshops, and for the suppression of all unliceased rumshops, and for the suppression of all encourage dection for any man or set of men who will not pledge themselves to use their influence for the enforcement of all ensisting laws which are for the public good, such as closing the liquor stores on the Sanbath, &c., and also use their influence to secure the ennotment of additional laws so as entirely to prohibit and abolish the sale and ure of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

DR. FRANKLIN'S "POOR RICHARD."-J. Doggett, Jr., No. 59 Liberty-st., has recently issued Poor Richard's Almanac," with a Calendar for 1852, and containing the editorials written by Dr. FRANKLIN for the years 1739, 1740 and 1741. It may not be known to all our readers, that FRANKLIN edited, printed and published an Almanac with the above title for twenty-six years; yet such was its popularity in its day, that two or three editions were not unfrequently demanded during the year. In this neatly executed work may be found the wit and wisdom, the maxims and sayings of their world-renowned author. It is sold at \$3 per 100 copies.—Single copies, 6 cents. copies, 6; cents.

THE OLD ARM CHAIR .- A notable feature in the Daguerreotype Exhibition at the Fair is Root's series of illustrations of the popular and touching song of " The Old Arm Chair." There are seven or eight well executed pictures, marking the chief incidents mentioned in the song. We do not recollect hearing of the idea before, unless in connection with natural objects; but "The Old Arm Chair" is sufficient to show that sentiments and paschair is suncient to show that so show that seems are not beyond the limning of Sol's perfect pencil. The portraits shown by Root are very generally admired for many little finishing features which have been introduced therein, and which attract to his location a constant current of visitors. There are some likenesses that could hardly be improved by any process of art now known.

PIANOS-GOOD ONES .- Among the most attractive sections of the Fair the Music Room holds the most prominent place, and no person of taste and refinement visits the great show without being delighted or delighting others by a piano tune. In touching here and there a key, the other day, we were arrested by the splendid appearance and ex. cellent tone of No. 1,392, a very fine Serpentine front, elegantly carved and ornamented 71 octave Grand Piano, manufactured by James H. Grovesteen, Grand Piano, manufactured by James H. Grovesteen, of No. 122 Grand-st. Mr. G. has an important new feature called the Patent Arch-bottom, by the use of which his Pianos will remain in tune much longer than those with the ordinary style of bottom. We are told that such is the fact, by those whose experience qualifies them to judge in this particular. Besides this improvement, Mr. G. has made many others of less importance, all tending to increase the excellence and durability of the Piano. He also manufactures a double iron-frame detached case for warm climates, where it is very difficult to keep a manufactures a double from Name detached case for warm climates, where it is very difficult to keep a wooden-cased plano in order. This case has given general satisfaction, and is in great demand. Those who may be looking for Pianos of elegant pattern and durable character, combining the important essentials of a good instrument, both in appearance and performance, are advised to call upon Mr. Grovesteen, at No. 122 Grand-st., near Broadway, where there is very little reason to doubt that they will be well satisfied. We may remark that the Fair is a bad place to try a piano, on account of the unavoidable noise.

THE CASE OF INFANTICIDE. - In the case of Mary B. Hagerman, the young woman who was arrested on Wednesday evening on suspicion of having caused the death of an infant child found in a sink in the rear of the confectionery, No 474 Car-mine-st., the Coroner's Jury, after a protracted in-vestigation, rendered a verdict that the child came to its death from some causes unknown to the Jury. od that the said Mary B. Hagerman is the mother of the child. The Coroner then discharged the accus-ed from custody, and she left the Ninth Ward Station House, where the inquest was held, in company with a large number of her friends who were in attend-

HERESY .- An ecclesiastical trial of rather a novel character has taken place in this City, during the past few days. It may not be generally known that the religious sect calling themselves Reformed Presbyterians, or Covenanters, numbering three churches in this City, two in Philadelphia and a few in others, scattered about in different parts of the country, hold certain peculiar notions in relat to obedience or submission to civil governments wit that Christians are in duty bound not only refuse all connection with civil governments that are not founded on the Word of God, but that they ought not to obey even the righteous commands of a wick-ed government, or if they do obey them, that they must do it "for wrath's sake," as they term it, or as a consciencious duty toward God and not toward man. Rev. John Little, Pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverly-place, has been understood to broach certain senuments not in accordance with the standards of the Church, respecting this doctrine, and hence was brought up of the Presbytery open a charge of heresy. before the Presbytery upon a charge of heres, ile was charged with teaching that "the providen-tial existence of a civil government entitles it to tial existence of a civil government entitles it to a conscentious obedience. "with exhorting his heariers "to be ome active politicians, and to use all constitutional means to have the Fugitive Slave law repealed," and other doctrines of a like character, in opposition to the long established doctrines and practices of the Coveranty Church. The several charges were sustained by a majority of votes of the members of the Presbytery numbering in all about twenty ministers and eiders,) but upon receiving an explanation from Mr. Lattle in regard to the true position which he took in point of doctrine, which explanation was deemed satisfactory to the Court, he was only subjected to an admonition the Court, he was only subjected to an admonition and exhorted to be more careful in his language in tuture, so as not to leave the impression on the minds of his hearers that he had deviated from the doctrines of the Church.

THE FIRE BELLS throughout the City rung a false alarm at 121 o'clock this morning, for the Eighth District. The Fire Department were out in large numbers, but were unuble to discover any sign of fire. The alarm originated from some person, throwing a piece of lighted paper out of the upper story of a house in William-st.

FATHER MATHEW .- Very Rev. Father Mathew will administer the Piedge in St. Mary's Church, corner of Ridge and Grand-sts. on Sunday, the 19th inst., after High Mass and after Vespers, Also, every morning during the ensuing week at 8

Niblo's .- On Monday the new ballet of the "Grpsy," which has been a considerable time in preparation, will be produced, with new scenery, resses, and all the appropriate appointments and to be a magnificent pantomime. [ADVERTISEMENT

Mrs. Dusenbury's Branch Bakery, No. 534 Sixth-av., junction of Broadway, continues to attract the attention of the Ladies in that section of the city. The well deserved reputation of this lady for the superior quality of her Bread, Cake, &c. has won for her golden opinions from the citizens of the Ninth Ward. We would invite the attention of all who have not called at her new establishment to do so at their best convenience, where they will find every variety of the above articles, of the quality of which they will be best able to judge for themselves.

(ADVERTISEMENT ) IF Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY would respectfully announce that by the first of November he will have completed his musical journeyings, in attendance upon Conventions abroad, and will be ready to resume his Class-teaching, etc., in this city and vicinity. Applications for Class-teaching from out of town, should be made soon, and, to save time, he would add that his terms for such Classes, large

or small, are, invariably, One Hundred Dollars and expenses, per course of twelve evenings. Wm B. Bradbury, No. 46 East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 199 or 413 Broadway.

SHE WAS DECRIVED .- How often do we hear this said of young women, who have fallen a prey to the arts of the worthless! Go and see Rosina Meadows, the new rocal Meadows, the new moral drama, this afternoon, at Barnum's Museum. It exposes all the deep arts of the deceiver. Beautiful pieces there, also, this

[ADVERTISEMENT.] We are informed that the entire stock of Dry Goods contained in the store recently occu-pied by S. Barker, No. 301 Grand-st., will be sold off without regard to cost, to close the business, com-mencing Monday, Oct. 20th, the proprietor retiring from the trade. This store for many years has been from the trade. This store for many years has been amonghe most popular resorts for the purchasers of Dry Goods in the city, and we are sorry to hear outside speculation renders it necessary for the old proprietor to close the business. The store will be closed until Monday, in order to mark the goods and make other arrangements necessary for the sale of the entire stock. This offers an opportunity not often met with to lay in a supply of goods cheap.

COURT CALENDAR. - This Day. - COMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Same as yesterday, taking off No. 825. Part II—Nos. 742, 744, 752, 756, 758, 774, 776, 778,

fore Judge Edmonds.
CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 665, 388, 674 to 681, 683, 684,

Superior Court.—Monday—Nos. 6, 103, 22, 47, 130, 25, 79, 9, 126, 159, 186, 193, 209, 28, 40, 118, 26, 216, 220 to 227, 229, 200, 66, 21, 33, 71, 105, 123, 72, 182, 137, 139, 91, 218,

#### BROOKLYN ITEMS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY. - The next anniversary of the Sabbath School attached to the Middle Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, under the pastoral charge of Rev. James R. Talmadge, is to take place on Monday evening next, 20th inst., in the Church, corner of Court and Butlersts. Rev. Dr. Bethune will deliver an address on the occasion, and singing by the scholars will constitute an interesting feature of the exercises.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN -Seats free, at Female Academy. Services morning and afternoon. (See advertisment.) Rev. John Ware will preach to-morrow.

#### WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

Hon. William Conselves died on Thursday at his residence at Bushwick, at the age of 67. Judge Conseives has been in many offices of trust, and was universally respected and admired. He was of one of the oldest families on the Island.

#### NEWS BY THE AMERICA'S MAILS, RECEIVED LAST NIGHT.

The Cunard steamer America arrived at Boston yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, and her mails were forwarded to this City by the New-Haven line. Some leading points of the news have already been laid before our readers in a Telegraphic Dispatch from Halifax, but the details we give below will be found replete with

### KOSSUTH.

According to an original letter received at Paris from Kossuth, the report that they were not allowed to go ashore at Marseilles was not correct. Kossuth states that he landed at Marseilles on the morning of the 25th. He went immediately to call on the Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhone, to request permission for himself, his wife and family, to pass through France on their way to England, alleging the weak-France on their way to England, alleging the weakness of health of the whole party, and their exhaustion by the suffering attendant upon extreme seasickness. The Prefect replied that he could not uncertake to grant permission on his own responsibility, but that an answer might be speedily procured, even before night, by telegraph. The electric telegraph from Paris terminates at Chalons, the remainder of the way is only furnished with the common arial telegraph. Hence, of course, the rapidity of transmission depends on the state of the weather. But as six days have elapsed without receiving any further intelligence of the ex-Governor of Hungary and his companions, the conclusion is that the Government has withheld the permission applied for. In the meantime the Nouvelliste of Marseitles, of 20th, says:

Says:
The Hungarian refugees on board the Mississippi, faat the theater, but the public had the good sense to al-dow them to enjoy the pleasure without any demonstra-tion."

The question whether the refugees will land at Southampton, or come direct to America, is put to rest by the following feiter, dictated by Kossuth himself and just received by the Mayor of that

city Marselles, Sept. 27, 1851.
Sig. His Excellency, Governor Kossuth (m. chiet.) with thankful sentiments acknowledging the lively interest and high-minded sympathy which the generous city of Southampton, and you, sir, particularly, were on so many occasions honoring the Hungarian cause, the fate of its exiled leader, and of all Hungarian exiles who chanced to land on your hospitable shore, has entrusted me with the agreeable duty to present you, sir, his hearty compliments, and respectfully to inform you that, embarked with the generous consent of his Majesty the Sultan, without any previous condition whatever, but rather with illusted States, teamgenerous consent of an Majesty the Suitan, without any previous condition whatever, but rather with illimated liberty, on board the United States steam-trigate Mississippi, sent over by the Congress and Government of the United States, precisely for his and his associates liberation from Kutayan, stopped at Marseilles, with the purpose to pass through France directly to England, and to land from Havre at Southampton, having the warm desire to thank personally for the protection which the public opinion of the high-minded people of England pleased to throw in the balance of his destiny.

—Arrived here yesterday, his Excellency immediately applied to M. le Prefet, of this Department, to grant him and family free passage through France. M. le Prefet judged convenient to report to Paris by telegraph to the Ministry, but the action of the telegraph being hindered by the misty weather, an answer has not yet arrived.

—So, not being able to give you exact information about the issue, of in case of granted passage about the time of his Excellency's arrival at Southampton.

—So, not being able to give you exact information about the issue, of in case of granted passage about the time of his Excellency's arrival at Southampton, still I feel gratified to be the organ of communication of his said design, and of his firm intention to go, in every case, for some few days, to England, which, shoold he be not permitted to execute directly from Marselies, he has decided to proceed immediately to Gibraltar, and hence to visit England, and ask for an asylum for his children there, while he proceeds to the United States, to thank, personally, for the most renerous aid and assistance which the people. Congress and Government of the United States honcred burn with.

gred bin with.

His Excellency left Kutayah with the confident hope that the sacred cause which it is his glory to represent cannot fall to have a future yet, being honored as it is by the powerful sympathy of the English race—that mighty, great and glorious guardian of justice, right and freedom on both hemispheres.

I have the bonor to sign myself to be, with the

"I have the honor to sign myself to be, with the most distinguished consideration, Sir, your hamble and obsequious servant,
"J. HA'SKE, L. Colonel.
"J. Andrews, Esq., Mayor to the

Great preparations have been made at Southampton for the reception of Kossuth. He and his family will be the guests of the Mayor, and aban quet will be given to the whole body of refugees. Upward of twenty chief magistrates of cities and boroughs have written to the authorities of Southampton, asking permission to attend the banquet The following document has been very numerously signed by persons of all classes in that city

ADDRESS TO LOUIS KOSSUTH, LATE GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

HONGARY.

HONGARY SIR We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town and county of Southampton, cordially bid you welcome to the shores of Britain, where your name is well known and dear to thousands as being identified with the same principles on which the liberties, social order, and prosperity of this try are founded. Be assured that the feelings which we hail your arrival among us are designed to express something more than the ordinary formali-ties of civility. We have been deeply interested in all the purpose of maintaining the ancient independence and free constitution of your native land, and which your wisdom and disinterested energies, for so long a time, served to promote, and in your endeavors to obtain for them a successful issue, you have share!

our sincerest sympathies and been the object of our most constant and heartfelt solicitude. We forbear alluding to the various causes which have, hitherto, interfered with your zeal and self-devotion; but we cherish the firm persuasion that the victory you have sought is only postponed, and that there is an era to arrive in the history of Europe, when the principles for which you have contended will be recognized and established, on a firm and enduring basis, in that areast and elegance nations of which you are the ornaand established, on a firm and enduring basis, in that great and glorious nation of which you are the ornament and the boast. We thank the Almighty disposer of human events for preserving you amid in numerable perils, and we pray that wherever you sojourn, you may enjoy that best of earthly portions which is set before the great and good of our race—the honest admiration of enlightened minds and the sincere affection of upright hearts; and that while an unanswerable refutation of the calumny of your enemies shall be furnished in the characteristic nobleness of your own soul, the most earnest and cordial wishes of all the friends of freedom may be realized by the extended prolongation of your life realized by the extended prolongation of your life among them. in the full enjoyment of health, peace, and every other source of human happiness.

The Common Council of London have also resolved to distinguish the entrance of the great man into that metropolis with appropriate ceremonies. At a meeting of the Council on the 2d inst. Mr. GILPIN moved the following resolution:

"That this Court do present an Address of con-gatulation to Louis Kossuth on his liberation from captivity and arrival in this country, and that the me be presented in open Court.

This resolution was supported by a speech of considerable length, which was interrupted by frequent cheers from the members. We copy a part of the

The motion which I submit upon the present occa-

The motion which I submit upon the present occasion is simply and solely the natural carrying out of the resolution which this Court formerly unanimously agreed to. Then we petitioned for the liberation of the captive, and now I ask you to congratulate him that he is here. [Cheers.]

There can be no question of the fact that the name of Kossuth is reverenced by the millions of this country (hear, hear) with a reverence only less than that which attaches to his name in his own country. [Hear, hear.] There can be no question that the sympathies of the English people are with the noble exile. [Cheers.] A welcome awaits him in this country from men of all classes and from men of all politics—a welcome which shall let the despots of Earope and the world know, that Englishmen have still the love of freedom as firmly implanted in them as it was in the breasts of their free sires, and that the representative of freedom shall receive an open hand and an open, hearty welcome here, whether he comes as the recognized ambassador of a free constitutional Stage, or whether as the hunted fugitive escaping from the fangs of a cruel despot. Kossuth, as a citizen, possesses peculiar claims upon our consideration. Citizen—representative of citizens—he

as a citizen, possesses peculiar claims upon our consideration. Citizen—representative of citizens—he comes not to this country as a warrior, returning successful or unsuccessful from fields of bloodshed and slaughter, but as the refugee statesman whose name has become symbolical of enlightened rule (hear, hear), whose very virtues have ostracised him, whose love for his country has made him a stranger to her plains, and an exile from them, but whose name is yet a tower of strength to every part in Hungary which has not settled down upon the lees of dark despair (hear, hear)—a spell of nower to brighten and to gladden the young heart's blood, and to diffuse a glow in the bosom of even decrepit age. [Cheers.]

I had proposed to bring forward a motion to the effect that the freedom of this city should be presented to Louis Kossuth. [Hear.] I found, upon conversation with the law officers of the Court, that such a motion would be without precedent, and that, in fact, there were legal difficulties which could not be overcome, and, therefore, I resolved to propose, in the simplest possible way, that this Court, without committing itself to an expression as to principles upon which we might possibly differ—without involving mixed-up politics—should simply carry out the resolution which it formerly adopted, and in this open court present to Louis Kossuth our congratulations that he was free. We have presented swords, at great expense to the corporation, to Prince Schwartzenburgh, Blucher, Barclay de Tolly, Count Platoff, and other generals and admirals. [Hear, hear.] I ask you to incur no expense in the present instance.

I ask the assent of the Court to this motion to do

Present instance.

I ask the assent of the Court to this motion to do I ask the assent of the Court to this motion to do honor to a man who richly deserves all the honor that can be done to him. I ask you, as a proof of your sympathiy with an illustrious exile—I ask you, as an evidence of your regard for the principle of constitutional liberty—I ask you, too, as a dignified and stern rebuke to the ruthless despotism which runs riot on the plains of Hungary and in the cities of Austria, and is, as you know, holden up by the gentlemen of despotic politics who fill the dungeous of Rome and Naples with the best citizens of the State, to murder them with the slow sword, "with the tron that entereth into the soul, and the pestilence that walketh in darkness,"—I ask you, citizens of London, to honor yourselves by honoring the first citizen of Europe, and I ask that in open court Louis Kossuth may receive at your hands the testimony of your congratulation and your sympathy. [Loud cheers.]

The Lord Mayor-It is my duty to remind the Court (and I am sure I shall be understood) before they es-tablish a precedent, that there is no instance of an address of congratulation being presented in open Court. I mention this at the present moment in or-cer that I may not hereafter be charged with know-ing the fact and not putting the Court in possession

ir. Gilpin—Before coming here I had the opportu nity of conversing with one of the officers of the Court, the same gentleman who informed me that I should not be in order in moving that the freedom of the city be presented to Louis Kossuth. That officer informed me that there is one instance of the presentation of an address in open Court to one of the representatives from Arron Court to one of the representatives from America -I believe Mr. Bancroft.

The Lord Mayor—I was unaware of that fact.

The Town (lerk—I am not aware of any such precedent, but will send immediately and get the ne-

ssary information.

Mr. Blake—Before the information is obtained I Mr. Bloke—Before the information is obtained I put it to the Court whether it is not necessary to view the question in a much broader and clearer light, and whether, if there is not a precedent, this is not a fit and proper occasion to establish one. If my friend, Mr. Gilpin, be right as to the case of Mr. Bancroft, it is quite clear that before that event there could have been no precedent. It hope there is none, in order that the Court, upon the present occasion, may have the honor of establishing one. [Cheers,] Mr Anderton moved the previous question with a

view to cut off Mr. Gilpin's resolution, but it was sus. tained by only three votes. The resolution was then put and carried by acclamation. A Committee, consisting of Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Alderman Wire, Mr. Blake, Mr. Bennoch and Mr. Stevens, was appointed to prepare an address forthwith.

The correspondence between the Baron Klezl, Austrian Embassador, and the Turkish Government, on the subject of Kossuth's liberation, is blished. We copy the more important paragraphs of the first Austrian letter, which is dated July 29, The Sublime Porte, under all manner of pretexts

The Sublime Porte, under all manner of pretexts, and taking up its position on an interpretation of the agreement, which has not been assented to by the imperial cabinet, resolves no longer to take account of engagements which it entered into in the most solemn manner, nor held the righteous and well-grounded objections made to its proposed course. It persists in its intention to set at liberty Kossuth and his dangerous companions at the very moment when his imperial Majesty has sought to give to his sovereign neighbor new proofs of his wish to maintain a good understanding with him, in the nomination of Count Rechberg to the post of charge d'affaires in Constantinopie.

tain a good understanding with him, in the nomination of Count Rechberg to the post of charge d'aflaires in Constantinopie.

On all these grounds and in consideration that the
Sublime Porte has proceeded so far as to commence
the execution of its design of liberating Kossuth and
his companions at Kutahia, the undersigned feels
compelled to protest against the liberation of Kossuth and the other detenus of the afore-mentioned
city. The undersigned repeats his declaration
which he took occasion to make on the 17th of
Februrary, of this year, namely, that the departure
of any of the detained persons from Kutahia without
the previously obtained acquiescence of the imperial
Austrian Government will be regarded as a breach
of the agreement concluded between Austria and
Turkey upon the subject of sheir detention, as an
event which must draw after it the destruction of
that good understanding which has hitherto existed
between the two Governments.
It is impossible that the Sublime Porte can shut
its eyes to the fact that by such a misapprehension
of its cuties his well as of the dictates of a wise policy,) such a flugrant repudintion of its own assurance
such complete obtiviousness of all the proofs of real
frendship evinced by the imperial Government,
which fill the annals of its history, the most painful
necessities will be imposed on this Court, arising
eat of its doubts of the sincerity of the intentions
of the Sublime Porte, while finally such a proceeding as that now complained of, will completely jusity Austria in, presence of impending questions, to
consider nolling buther own interest in her relations
with the Turkish Empire.

To this All Pacha, Turkish Minister for Foreign
Affairs, replied, on Aug 18, in a firm and dignified

Affairs, replied, on Aug. 18, in a firm and dignified tone, maintaining that there was no reason for longer detaining the exiles, and concluding thus

Conscious, therefore, that in no particular has it can wanting to its engagements, the Government of a Majesty the Suitan noes not surrender the hope lat, after a canoid reconsileration of the facts, and that, after a cancid reconsideration of the abs, and a just appreciation of what must obviously be the desire of the Sublime Porte, to put an end to a situa-tion fraught with difficulties and dangers, the im-ternation of the conviction that perial Cabrnet will attain to the conviction that the Sultan cannot depart from the resolution he has

The reply to this was curt, holding the Sublime Porte responsible for all the had consequences of

### ENGLAND.

Disastrons Storm on the Eastern Coast.

A gale which raged without intermission for 4 hours on the 24th and 25th of September, on the Eastern Coast of England, led to the most calamitous loss of life and property, especially at and new the mouth of the Humber. Considerably upward of 100 vessels were stranded, and the loss of life was fearful. On Thursday, the 24th, the vessels known as coasters were keeping close under the land, with a slight southeasterly breeze, when suddenly the wind veered to the N E, and rose to a hurricane, making it impossible for many of the coasters to stand out from the land. Most of them were driven on the rocks and dashed to pieces. On a great number every soul perished. The whole range of coast, as far as the Yarmouth roads, were strewn with the wrecks.

The journals give the names and details of several and describe and the tournals give the names and details of several and describe the perished with all on board, and describe

The journals give the names and details of several vessels that perished with all on board, and describe the ravages of the storm all along the Coast of Norfolk, Suffolk, Vorkshire, &c. Many of these details are of a most painful nature. In one of the instanced described the preservation of life was most extraordinary. The brig St. Catharine was capaized in the mouth of the Humber, but the crew clung to the hull for 24 hours, subject to the whole fury of wind and waves, and all but one were saved. The storm wreaked its vengeance on the whole eastern coast as far north as New-Castle, and left everywhere results almost equally disastrous.

far north as New-Casile, and left everywhere results almost equally disastrous.

On the western coast of Ireland, also, the storm raged violently. A yacht belonging to Mr. Moore, of Waterford, having on board Mr. and Mrs. Moore, with several female friends, was observed near Arran Island in great distress by a Russian brig which approached her as near as possible, and succeeded at great risk in taking all the passengers. The yacht had been disabled 30 hours, during which whole time all on board suffered the most intense agony. Mr. Moore, it is said, made a most magnificent donation to Mr. Hein, the master of the brig. Off Lowestoft, the fury of the gale was fearful, and hundreds of Dutch and English craft would have been lost, but for the shelter afforded by the basin there. As it was, even, the loss was most disastrous.

#### Miscellaneous,

-The Commission on the claim of Pacifico against the Greek Government, which made such a rumpus a year ago, has decided that the amount really due him was £150, and it has been paid by Greece. He claimed £21,295.

- Commodore Austin's Arctic Expedition, consisting of the Resolute, Captain Austin : Assistance Capt. Ommanny . Intrepid, screw steamer, Lieuten ant Commander Bertie Cator, and Pioneer screw steamer, Lieutenant Commander Sherrard Osborn, has returned. Before sailing homeward, the two steam tenders, with Capt. Austin on board that which is attached to the Resolute, had entered Jones-Sound, which was found to be blocked up with solid ice at a distance of 50 miles from its mouth, although the season appears to have been a favorable one-The only ship now remaining in the Arctic regions, expressly in search of Sir John Franklin, is the Prince Albert, Capt. Kennedy. This vessel is of 90 tuns and carries 18 men. She was sent out by Lady

#### IRELAND.

Efforts are making to induce emigration to Peru. The Government of that country consent to pay two-thirds of the passage-money, or £6, for each adult. In consideration of this sum the parties bind themse' . a owork a certain length of time at fixed wages, or else to repay it in monthly installments. Only Catholic emigrants are wanted.

#### FRANCE.

-It is said Louis Napoleon intends to get rid of some sixty obnoxious members of the National Assembly, by prosecuting them for subscribing to Massini's Italian loan. The chances of Napoleon are said to be diminishing, and his influence on the

decline. -The communication by Electric Telegraph be tween London and Paris is complete.

-Lamartine comes out in his paper in a new and less favorable strain toward the President. -A respectable foreign artist, named Kellesbovar, was arrested at Paris and kept in prison 23 days, because one of his workmen received some letters the

police thought suspicious. -A French Company at Martinique is about to transport into that Colony 4,000 negroes from Benia and Dahomey, on the Western Coast of Africa, pursuant to recent treaties with the black Princes of

-The Charmers having made fun of the reported exploits of M. Odilon Barrot in boar-hunting, the honorable representative sent the editor the last boar

that had fallen before his aim.

—An Arab tribe in the outskirts of Algiers, had a quarrel with another of the feat Sahara, and marched against it in two bodies. one of these made a pretended attack on the town for the purpose of drawing out the active population, the other pene etrated into the place and massacred every one they

### ITALY.

- The Daily News states the following is the number of political prisoners in Naples as ex tracted, from the police registers from May 1818 to the present time. These are the round numbers (under the actual figure,) because an exact quotation might subject many Government officials to serious an. noyance.

Number of Nearolitan Political Prisoners from May, 1848, to September, 1851.

Condemned to the Ergastola. 31
Condemned in irons to the Bagai 1,004
Condemned in irons to the Bagai bat not yet removed 300 from prison

Fanished to the Islands after trial

Bannhed to the Islands without trial, including the
solders sent by royal authority to the camp of Charles

Albert Albert coused, who have been, or still are, in prison, from May, 1848, to September, 1851, not included in the

.23,136

Total number of victims of the Neapolitan constitution 25,336.

—The Lembardo Veneto, a journal published at Venice, with the sanction of the Austrian authorities, states that at the recent consistory held at Rome the really important questions under debate were, not those referring to the appointments of bishops or cardinals, but that the main subject discussed was the probability of important events in 1852. The reception of an answer from Austria to a note forwarded to Vienna by the Government of the Holy Father was also a subject of debate. The Austrian note is desribed as giving the Papal Government every assurance of future peace, and an offer on the part of the cabinet at Vienna to assist Rome with imposing forces incase events breaking out in 1852 should lead to the proclamation of a Roman Republic. In the event of such a catastrophe occurring, the Austrian Government would consider itself enabled to take this step, as the obligations contracted by the treaty of the four catholic powers would then be considered as pull. Total number of victims of the Neapolitan constitution 25,836

Total cosed number of exites...

# GREECE.

A terrific explosion took place lately at Zante. A small house, on the ground floor of which was a shop kept by a Greek, accidentally caught fire. The Major of the 41st Regiment (British) turned out immediately with a party of his soldiers to aid in extinguishing it. The townspeople also flocked to the place in great numbers, to render what assistance they could. But before the fire could be extinguished, it had reached the second story, and extinguished, it had reached the second story, and all of a sudden a most awful explosion ensued. It appears that two barrels of gunpowder had been imprudently concealed in a closet adjoining one of the rooms in the second story. At the very moment of the explosion several persons were on the roof of the honse; and the result can easily be imagined. Eleven men perished at once, and among these a drummer of the 41st Regiment. The Major of the same corps was severely wounded, and equally several processing the second story. mer of the tist Regiment. The Major of the corps was severely wounded, and equally so no less than 150 of the inhabitants. It is ad that several of the wounded will lose their

#### INDIA. -The Overland Mail, with dates from

Bombay to Sept. 1, has arrived in England. Several deaths have occurred. Gov. Mahommed, Vizeri of Herat, Mooirsj, late Dewan of Moultan, Mr. Beth une, Law Commissioner, whose appointment is worth £12,000, and Commodore Hawkins, Senior Officer of the Indian Navy, have all deceased. A freshet on the river Indus has occasioned an immense destruction of life and of the property of the wretched peasants, 105 villages were overwhalmed and mostly swept away.